The Pyongyang Times

No. 5 (702) Weekly Saturday, February 4, 1978 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

National Agricultural Congress Closes with Success

The National Agricultural Congress which opened in Pyongyang, capital of revolution, on January 23, honoured with the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, completed its work with success on January 27.

The Congress was held amid unbounded reverence for and ardent loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who brightly lit the road ahead of our people under the radiant rays of the Juche idea, demonstrated the honour of the fatherland and the nation to the whole world and brought the joy of bumper crop every year to this land.

At the Congress the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a profound analysis of the present state of our agricultural development and the actual requirements of socialist construction as a whole, made a highly important speech which would serve as a guiding compass in accelerating the completion of the tasks of the rural Theses through the more vigorous promotion of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside and in bringing agricultural production to a new, higher stage and attaining the target of 8.8 million tons of grain and, further, the target of 10 million tons of grain by fully applying the Juche-based farming method and giving the powerful assistance of the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people to the countryside.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung makes an exceptionally important speech at the National Agricultural Congress

Noting that we held an excellent Congress for the last few days, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said with satisfaction that the Congress was a congress of victors, a congress of agricultural heroes in the true sense of the term.

He said that the Congress made a very splendid and brilliant review of a bumper harvest, rare in history, brought in last year by our country and manifested a good determination to carry the agricultural front to a higher plane in the future.

Saying that the success scored last year in our agricultural production was tremendous, he pointed out that the per *chongbo* rice output of our country has already surpassed the high standard of the developed countries of the world and our maize farming which was lagging behind in the past is nearly catching up with the level of the developed countries.

He stressed that the resplendent successes of production registered in rice and maize farming and in the cultivation of vegetables and all other crops last year were the result of the correct leadership of our Party for the implementation of the rural Theses and of the heroic struggle of the entire people, all workers, scientists, technicians and People's Army soldiers who were mobilized as one to carry out the Party's policy of town assisting the countryside and industry supporting agriculture.

Moreover, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the shining victory attained in agricultural production and in the implementation of the rural Theses was made possible because we have a solid independent national economy.

He noted that the great victory won on our agricultural front was attributable to the correctness of the Party's policy of industry and the correctness of the rural Theses.

Saying that the great victory won by us in agricultural production and the socialist rural construction was ascribable not only to the excellent agricultural policy of the Party but also to the heroic struggle the entire people waged, rallied close around the Party under its leadership, the great leader noted that we would vigorously advance toward a greater victory in the future, taking pride in having such a heroic people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: We are very proud of having the heroic people who defeated the Japanese imperialists through the 15 year long arduous struggle, the courageous people who vanquished the US imperialists in the three year hard-fought war and the resourceful people who built again their country on the debris where everything was razed to the ground.

The great leader noted that, speaking of the domain of the rural economy alone, we carried out irrigation projects in 300,000 *chongbo* of fields every year, starting from scratch on war ruins and thus turned our country in a short period into a "country of irrigation" with more than one million *chongbo* of irrigated fields and in the recent period we brought 200,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields under irrigation in a year or more under the conditions where the irrigation projects should be carried out even in the remote mountainous areas to overcome the influence of the cold front. He stressed: What is this if not a miracle? What is this if not an epic of a heroic people waging the speed campaign plus Chollima?

The great leader said that he was very happy to have a triumphant review of agriculture today, 13 years after the publication of the rural Theses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung referred to the work to be done in the days to come.

The great leader said that the 10 million-ton grain goal should be attained on the agricultural front and our agriculture made further Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific under the Second Seven-Year Plan made public at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly and the farmers should be freed from arduous labour, and the task of irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization completely solved in the countryside in accordance with the programme of the rural technical revolution put forward at the Fifth Congress of the Party and in the rural Theses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the important tasks to accomplish the tasks of the rural Theses and attain the 10 million-ton target of grain production set in the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The great leader taught that, first of all, the five-point policy of nature remaking, put forward at the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, should be thoroughly implemented.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the irrigation of the remaining 150,000 *chongbo* out of the 400,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields, whose irrigation was proposed earlier, should be rounded off within this year and the work of land rezoning continuously stepped up for accelerating the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture and the reclamation of 100,000 *chongbo* of tidal marshes energetically pushed ahead.

Then he presented the task to complete the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

The respected and beloved leader stressed that the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of paddy and non-paddy fields should be raised to 8-10 in the new long-term plan period.

Along with this, the great leader put forward the task to increase the production of trucks for providing 3-4 trucks per 100 *chongbo* as early as possible and produce many farm machines of various kinds, such as combined rice harvesters, maize harvesters, potato and vegetable harvesters and rice transplanting machines.

He taught that scientific research should be further strengthened and speedy, light, handy and more efficient tractors, harvesters and other machines be manufactured to successfully realize the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the chemicalization of agriculture should be further accelerated and that all efforts should be exerted to produce more than two times as much fertilizer as at present.

He taught that farm produce should be stored well and taken good care of to prevent its waste and loss.

He laid stress on the problem of creating a two-crop area.

The great leader said that practical experience proved the ample possibility of raising two crops a year in our country and therein lay great reserves for grain production, and he called upon the entire functionaries in the agricultural domain to solve the problem of creating a two-crop area with a will to make the people live better.

In this connection he taught that the area south of Pyongyang and Hamhung should be turned into a two-crop area and, as the immediate task, the fields of Changyon, Ongjin, Kangryong and Taetan districts of South Hwanghae Province should be surveyed and registered and complete mechanization effected there to introduce a two-crop system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that agricultural scientific research should be conducted better.

Saying that some time ago the problem of bringing about a new turn in agricultural scientific research was discussed at a joint meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party, and Central People's Committee and the Administration Council, the great leader taught that the technique of cultivation should be perfected and disseminated among the farmers and research into the method of cultivation of farm crops in the highlands deepened.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that scientific research into the cultivation of industrial crops should be strengthened continuously and, in particular, research into the method of bean cultivation further intensified in our country, the home of bean, and the cultivation of medicinal herbs, flax and edible oil-bearing crops and their technical process also further perfected.

He taught that an important problem in agricultural scientific research is that the revolution in seed selection should be carried on to produce new varieties which can endure frost and typhoon and yield well.

Saying that the cultural revolution should be vigorously carried out to promote the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture, he set forth the tasks arising in the fulfilment of the cultural revolution.

The great leader stressed that all the farmers should first of all acquire rich scientific knowledge and technique and reiterated that the Party's policy of making all the working people acquire more than one kind of technique should be thoroughly implemented.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the work of disseminating knowledge needed for mechanization and chemicalization and the technique of crop cultivation should be strengthened among the peasants.

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Report on 16th Plenary Meeting of Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

The 16th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on January 28, 1978.

The plenary meeting was presided over by the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The meeting was attended by Members and Alternate Members of the Party Central Committee. Also present were Members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party.

Attending the meeting were leading personnel of the central, provincial, city and county Party, administrative and economic organs and Party workers of factories and enterprises.

The meeting passed the following agenda item:

Adoption of a letter of the Central Committee of the Party to the entire Party members.

The agenda item was discussed at the meeting.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, made an important concluding speech which would serve as a programme in carrying out the tasks set forth in the letter of the Central Committee of the Party to its entire members.

The plenary meeting unanimously adopted the letter of the Party Central Committee calling the entire members to total mobilization for the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan which is of epochal significance in our people's efforts to build socialism and communism, upholding the militant programme put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Gift to Burmese President

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a gift to U Ne Win, President and Chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

The Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry of our country on a visit to Burma courteously conveyed on January 17 the film "Visit of His Excellency U Ne Win, President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, to Our Country" sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the President of Burma to U Saw Hlaing, Director General of the Political Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry of the SRUB, according to a report.

The Director General said:

President U Ne Win was deeply moved by the gift from respected His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and asked me to express deep thanks to him.

Through the film sent by respected His Excellency President Kim Il Sung the Burmese people will learn better the warm friendship cherished by the Korean people towards them and President U Ne Win will recall again the deep impressions he got during his visit to Korea.

U Saw Hlaing asked the Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry of our country to convey the friendly and fraternal greetings of President U Ne Win to respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania on his 60th birthday.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency Field Marshal **Idi Amin Dada**, Life President of the Republic of Uganda, on the 7th anniversary of the proclamation of the Second Republic of Uganda.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency **N. Sanjiva Reddy**, President of the Republic of India, on the 28th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received messages of greetings from His Excellency **Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga**, Founder-Chairman of the People's Movement of the Revolution and President of the Republic of Zaire; and **Ele Alenius**, Chairman, and **Yorma Hentila**, General Secretary, of the Finnish People's Democratic Federation, upon his reelection as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received messages of greetings or New Year's cards from Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; His Excellency **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; His Majesty **Olav V**, King of the Kingdom of Norway; His Excellency **Soeharto**, President of the Republic of Indonesia; His Excellency **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea; and His Excellency **Spyros Kyprianou**, President of the Republic of Cyprus, on the occasion of the new year 1978.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent messages of greetings or New Year's cards to them.

First Meeting of International Institute of Juche Idea Held in Tokyo

The First Meeting of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, whose inauguration is to be announced in Tokyo this year for deeply studying and widely disseminating and propagating the immortal Juche idea, was held in Tokyo on January 21.

The meeting was attended by Hanawa Fujio, Deputy Director of the Secretariat of the "National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" of Japan; Ogami Kenichi, Chief of the "National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea" of Japanese Youth; and other Japanese scholars and youth engaged in studying the Juche idea and extensively disseminating and propagating it.

A lecture was given at the meeting on the subject "Fundamental Problem of Juche Philosophy".

Speeches were made after the lecture.

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Replies to Party and State Leaders of Various Countries

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to Party and state leaders of various countries in reply to their telegrams of greetings and congratulatory letters upon his reelection as President of the DPRK.

He sent reply messages to:

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic; Comrade Henryk Jablonski, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Comrade Gustav Husak, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Comrade Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Comrade Ton Duc Thang, President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and Comrade Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam; Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, President of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba; Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Comrade Khieu Samphan, President of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea, Comrade Nuon Chea, Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Democratic Kampuchea, and Comrade Pol Pot, Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea; Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and Comrade Souphanouvong, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; His Excellency Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; His Excellency General Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq, Head of the Government and Chief Martial Law Administrator of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; His Excellency Ziaur Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; His Excellency Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President of the Republic of India; His Majesty Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of the Kingdom of Nepal; His Excellency J.R. Jayewardene, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka; His Excellency General Soeharto, President of the Republic of Indonesia; His Excellency Mohammed Daoud, President of the Republic of Afghanistan; His Majesty Tuanku Yahya Petra Ibni Al Marhum Sultan Ibrahim, King of Malaysia; His Excellency Dr. Benjamin Henry Sheares, President of the Republic of Singapore; His Excellency Ibrahim Nasir, President of the Republic of Maldives; His Excellency Houari Boumediene, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and President of its Council of Revolution; His Excellency Mohamed Abdel Aziz, General Secretary of Polisario and President of the Council of its Revolutionary Command; His Excellency Mohamed Anwar el-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; His Excellency Hafez al-Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; Comrade Salem Robaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Ahmed Hussein al-Ghashmi, Chairman of the Command Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic; His Excellency Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Somali Democratic Republic; His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Prime Minister of Socialist Ethiopia; His Majesty Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran; His Excellency Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq; His Excellency Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius; His Excellency Yassir Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces; His Excellency Elias Sarkis, President of the Republic of Lebanon; His Majesty Hussein the First, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan; His Excellency Gaafar Mohammed Nimeri, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; His Excellency Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania; His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; His Excellency Colonel Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government of Mali; His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin; Comrade Samora Moises Machel, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique; His Excellency Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea, Life President, Head of State and Head of the People's Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; His Excellency Luis Cabral, Assistant Secretary-General of the African Party for the Independence in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; His Excellency Aristides Pereira, President of the Republic of Cape Verde; His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo and Chairman-Founder of the Togolese People's Rally; His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of the Republic of Gabon; His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal; His Excellency Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of State, Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; His Excellency Colonel Joachim Hyomby Opango, President of the Military Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, President, Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo; His Excellency Dr. Field Marshal Idi Amin Dada, Life President of the Republic of Uganda; His Excellency Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and President of the Republic of Burundi; His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyalimana, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Chairman-Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development; His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea; His Majesty Bokassa the First, Emperor of the Central African Empire; His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia; His Excellency Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana; His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; His Excellency Siaka Probyn Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone; His Excellency Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic of Tunisia; His Excellency Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of the Republic of Gambia; His Excellency Colonel Moammer el-Gaddafy, General Secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; His Excellency General Felix Malloum Ngakoutou Beyndi, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Head of State of the Republic of Chad; His Excellency Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of the United Republic of Cameroon; His Excellency General el-Hadj Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana, President of the Republic of Upper Volta; His Excellency Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; His Excellency Dominic Mintoff, Premier of the Republic of Malta; His Excellency Kart Furgler, President of the Confederation of Switzerland; and His Excellency Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, President of the Republic of Austria.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent reply messages to E. T. Kamara, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone; Habimana Bonaventure, General Secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda; Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party; Julio Vives Vasquez, Chairman of the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico; Romano Sancho Varantez, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica; Asukata Ichio, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Takeiri Yosikatsu, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Komei Party of Japan; E.M.S. Namboodiripad, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist); Martin Gunnar Gnuttsen, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party; Jean Vincent, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Switzerland; Eduard Hafner, General Secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organizations; Werner Karovio, General Secretary of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party; Walid Joumblatt, Chairman of the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party; Bassos Rissarides, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; Kazi Zafar Ahmed, Secretary General of the United People's Party of Bangladesh; Ele Alenius, Chairman, and Jorma Hentila, Secretary General, of the Finnish People's Democratic Federation; Jorge Del Prado, General Secretary, and Gustavo Espinosa, Secretary in Charge of External Affairs, of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party; Henry Winston, National Chairman, and Gus Hall, General Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America; and Gert Petersen, Chairman of the Socialist Popular Party of Denmark.

National Agricultural Congress Closes

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The great leader taught that the agricultural colleges in all provinces should be built up well and the method of teaching improved and the Party guidance to the colleges strengthened to train a great number of competent agronomists who are firmly armed with the Juche idea of our Party and positively contribute to the carrying out of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside on the stand of the master.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward in detail the tasks arising in the immediate farming preparations.

Noting that the influence of the cold front is expected to persist for a long time to come, the great leader said that all farm work should be organized to cope with it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called upon the entire assemblage of the Congress and the farmers to firmly equip themselves with the Juche idea of our Party, do all farm work assiduously and methodically in a way befitting the master and make an allout march under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside to attain the target of 8.8 million tons of grain and, further, the target of 10 million tons of grain ahead of schedule.

The highly important speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a historic document which made a brilliant review of the proud victory won in the glorious struggle of our Party and people to fulfil the tasks of the great rural Theses and convincingly proved the might of a solid independent national economy built in our country and an exceptionally important document which brightly illumines the road of new victory for the entire agricultural workers and people.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung concluded his speech, stormy applause and thunderous cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" burst forth.

It was announced at the Congress that the workers and three-revolution team members of factories and enterprises in various parts of the country sent lots of materials, which they had produced outside their plans to assist the countryside, as a gift to the National Agricultural Congress.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung extended thanks, in the name of the Central Committee of the Party and those present at the Congress, to the entire workers, technicians, office employees and three-revolution team members of the factories and enterprises who sent the gift.

A letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was adopted amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with those attending the Congress.

The Congress which opened on the 23rd continued its work on the 24th, 25th and 26th, too.

At the Congress the floor was taken by functionaries in the agricultural domain and executives of factories and enterprises directly related to the rural economy.

During the Congress the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, listening attentively to the speakers, gave detailed accounts of the affairs concerning the method of farming and scientific and technological norms which our functionaries in the agricultural domain and all our agricultural workers should keep deep in mind and put into practice unfailingly in fully employing the Juche-based farming method. And he gave an important teaching which would serve as a programmatic guiding principle to be firmly adhered to in this year's farming operations.

What is more, he expressed support for all the good experiences gained by our agricultural workers last year in warding off the effect of the cold front and applying the Juche-based farming method in full and explained in concrete terms appropriate scientific and technological principles and gave a highly important teaching which would constitute a guideline in overcoming the adverse weather conditions and placing farming on a scientific and technological basis.

And he asked the attendants in detail about various matters pertaining to the agricultural science and technology and gave clear-cut answers to them or consulted one by one as to the ways for industry to render better assistance to agriculture. In this way he gave an important teaching which would serve as a programmatic guiding compass in rapidly developing agricultural production of the country as a whole and strengthening the work for aiding the rural areas.

At the Congress the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung highly praised the workers, technicians and office employees and three-revolution team members of factories and enterprises and students of senior middle schools who sent the National Agricultural Congress a great deal of goods valuable to the development of the rural economy as gift. And then he extended thanks to them in the name of the Central Committee of the Party and the Congress.

After having been informed of the excellent results of a workteam of a cooperative farm in agricultural production, the great leader extended thanks to the members of this workteam. And he highly commended the constructors who performed labour exploits in irrigation projects now under way and the three-revolution team members dispatched to a co-op farm who registered fine successes in effecting the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, and he extended thanks to them in the name of the Central Committee of the Party and the Congress.

Referring to the brilliant successes and experiences gained in last year's farming, the speakers said full of emotion that they owe entirely to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They evinced their determination to capture the 8.8 million-ton grain height by creditably carrying out their assigned tasks this year, upholding the great leader's teaching with a whole heart.

The National Agricultural Congress personally arranged and guided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great seat for the study of the most superior, unique and great Juche-based farming method which enables us to reap a bumper crop every year by doing farming in our way in our land; it was a great demonstration of the incomparable vitality of our agriculture, which has entered a new era of scientific farming, with the Juche-based farming method striking its roots deep, and of our socialist rural economy system.

With a confidence in fresh victory, all those present at the Congress confirmed their unshakable determination to attain the target of 8.8 million tons of grain this year without fail by thoroughly implementing the highly important teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Congress.

Juche-based Theory of Management of Socialist Economy Founded by Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Rodong Sinmun on January 25 carried an article headlined "Juche-based Theory of Management of Socialist Economy Founded by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the publication of "How to Develop State Industry and How to Manage the Enterprises?", his talk with the managers and technicians of state enterprises on January 25, 1948.

The article says:

In his talk the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung unfolded before our people who embarked upon building a new fatherland a grand plan to independently develop the national economy by their own efforts and indicated the right path of industrial management to our people who had come to manage and operate industry by themselves for the first time in history. He said that functionaries should operate factories and enterprises by relying on the masses of producers and giving full display to their initiative.

The work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an immortal classic document which pointed to the road of managing economy in reliance upon broad masses of producers for the first time and marked the beginning of the Juche-oriented socialist economic management.

The document, indeed, carries great theoretical and practical significance in improving the management and operation of our national economy and accelerating the building of an independent national economy.

Under the first subtitle "Creation of the New System of Socialist Economic Management Based on the Juche Idea" the article says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has paid deep attention to the question of economic management ever since our people began building a new society in the liberated fatherland. He, basing himself on the immortal Juche idea and traditional mass line, founded a new theory of economic management and put it into practice, thus clearly pointing to the unique way of socialist economic management.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"... in socialist society it is possible to successfully manage and operate economy only when all the working people work as masters thanks to the implementation of the mass line under the leadership of the Party."

The theory of socialist economic management based on the mass line could come into being only on the basis of the immortal Juche idea which calls for solving all problems by attaching the greatest importance to the masses of the people and enhancing their role.

The Juche idea is the ideological and theoretical kernel of the new socialist economic management. Herein lie the originality, greatness and basic source of tremendous vitality of the theory of economic management founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He established the new system of socialist economic management and has steadily improved and perfected it in keeping with the demand of developing reality.

The article says:

The new circumstances in which the socialist system was established and the scale of economy expanded urgently demanded the settlement of the new problem of socialist economic management. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, penetrating deep into this demand in time, created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method and took such historical measures as establishing the Taean work system and new agricultural guidance system in order to apply this spirit and method.

While advancing the new system of economic management he made sure that unified and detailed planning was effected to strengthen the discipline of democratic centralism in economic management and further develop economy in a more planned and proportionate way.

Under the second subtitle "Fundamental Principle of Socialist Economic Management and Principled Demand for Its Embodiment", the article says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's conception of economic management is an integrated theory of economic management. On the basis of the Juche idea, it explains anew in an allround way all the problems arising in the economic management from the fundamental principle of the socialist economic management to the principle, method and system of management.

The fundamental principle of the socialist economic management is to manage the national economy in a revolutionary and scientific way by giving full play to the sense of responsibility and creativeness of the people as master and scrupulously conducting the work of economic organization to make them display to the full their abilities of independent and creative activities.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, establishing a new system of economic management based on the mass line, clarified in an allround way the principle and method of management for fully applying the fundamental principle of the socialist economic management.

He set up the new system of collective leadership by the Party committee in managing and running the economy in reliance on the collective strength, instead of former one-man management by a director relying mainly on a few people, for successfully managing the large-scale modern socialist industry in which production has grown in scale.

The collective leadership by the Party committee enables the Party, administrative, economic and technical personnel and the producer masses to pool talents and make all participate in the enterprise management with utmost responsibility and thus successfully carry out the economic tasks. It is a new system of guidance for fully meeting the demand of the Party's policy in each period through the strengthened political guidance of the economic management.

The principle of giving precedence to political work is a consistent principle which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward with his originality for realizing the economic management with main emphasis on arousing the ideological consciousness of people.

Under the Taean work system, political and ideological education including education in the Juche idea is set as the first process and the most important demand in all work of economic management.

One of the important principles and methods of the socialist economic management advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is that functionaries should go into the masses and thoroughly embody the traditional work method of the superior helping the inferior in all economic management work.

The great Taean work system is a new system of economic management for fully introducing the Chongsan-ri method, the method of work based on the mass line, in economic management.

The basic spirit of Taean system and its essential superiority lie in thoroughly embodying the work method of the great leader's style, the most revolutionary and communist method of the guidance of the masses.

It is one of the principled demands for the correct management of the socialist economy to wage the speed campaign uninterruptedly in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The speed campaign for scoring the greatest success both in quantity and quality in the shortest possible period while pushing ahead with all work at a lightning tempo is an excellent principle for conducting work to develop the socialist economy at an uninterrupted, leaping pace.

The Taean work system which makes it possible to successfully embody the speed campaign and the principle of self-reliance is a revolutionary economic management system for vigorously advancing production and construction by dynamically conducting political work, technical work and guidance of production in a unified way with the concentric mobilization of strength and wisdom of collective and all material and technical forces.

Indeed, the unique idea, theory and policy on the socialist economic management propounded comprehensively by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the basis of the mass line are a powerful weapon of creation and construction and precious wealth of revolution to promote victoriously the cause of socialism and communism by successfully solving difficult and complex problems of economic management.

Under the last subtitle the article calls for vigorously marching forward to attain the high eminence of the Second Seven-Year Plan, firmly establishing the Taean work system.

A scene of the aerial act

JUCHE CIRCUS, MODEL OF MODERN CIRCUS

GREAT ADMIRATION IN FRANCE

According to a report, the Pyongyang Circus of our country gave successful performances, enjoying the warm welcome and high acclaim of the French people.

It had its premiere at the Paris Sports Palace on November 25, last year. During its one and a half month-long performance Korean circus gave more than 50 performances, drawing some 150,000 people.

Admiring the revolutionary and graceful performance spectators lavished praise on it, saying: "Juche-based circus to be featured in the cultural history of mankind", "a fascinating, wonderful circus put on the stage of the Paris Sports Palace" and "a real model of modern circus".

"Korean Circus Carries Philosophy and Song"

The Chairman of the French Circus Association, said:

"All members of our association say that Korean circus is a model of world circus and a pattern for the development of circus for people.

"The man who led the creation of such unique circus, the first of its kind in the world, is none other than respected President Kim Il Sung.

"We will conduct a vigorous campaign to propagate respected President Kim Il Sung's thinking on literature and art. We will, at the same time, try to let the world know about the beauty of the unique Korean circus."

The director of a circus had this to say:

"Your circus is a peculiar and flawless one. It is, indeed, a new circus defying the imagination of circus experts.

"Korean circus is genuinely peculiar, beautiful and noble.

"A great art can be created only in the country which has a great leader and which is guided by great ideology.

"Korean circus is entirely new and original in its content, performance, music, stage decor and lighting."

An engineer of a research institute said:

"It is thanks to the original and outstanding policy of literature and art laid down by respected President Kim Il Sung that your art touches the people so profoundly.

"Credit goes to President Kim Il Sung for the fact that Korea has become a symbol of independence.

"The good health and long life of respected President Kim Il Sung is the general wish of not only you Korean people but of all the progressive people advancing along the road of independence.

"Therefore, I shout loudly: 'Long live President Kim Il Sung!'"

Filegabsen, a Finnish economist and trader, had this to say:

"Korean circus carries philosophy and song. It has philosophy and song defending, valuing and glorifying man.

"I knew that all the policies of your country were based on the Juche idea founded by respected President Kim Il Sung. But I did not imagine that the greatest importance is attached to man and everything is made to serve him so strictly.

"Now I have realised the true meaning of the old saying 'Seeing is believing'.

"Please convey my best regards to respected President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the genuine human philosophy."

A student who majors in art and literature at a university in Paris said that he finally found the seed of a right title for his treatise which he had been groping for. He went on:

"Korean circus well reflects the intrinsic demand of men to live independently, not shackled to others. All its works are overflowing with man's fathomless wisdom and talent, dauntless spirit and optimism. Is it not an art serving the people?"

A journalist from a Scandinavian country, said:

"Korean circus is all 'knights' and 'queens' in the modern circus arena.

"One can easily gather from each acrobatic number that they comprehensively and evenly develop the intelligence and talent and physical strength of man strictly on a sound mental and moral basis.

"This eloquently proves that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea most correctly solves on a most humanitarian and popular principle the essential problems concerning the principle and direction of the development of modern circus.

"The Juche-based circus flowering in socialist Korea, the land of morning calm, under the bright rays of the great Juche idea is the pattern of modern circus sounding an alarm to the Western-style bourgeois circus and the fine model which has lifted circus to the plane of true art."

"Fascinating and Optimistic Show Brightens the Faces And Minds of Parisians"

A Parisian music critic said:

"Korean circus is so enchanting that it utterly surpasses imagination. Yet, deeply rooted in life, it inspires people with great joy of life and confidence in struggle.

"In a word, it is magnificent and great, emotional and optimistic."

A director of TV Broadcasting of France said that it was a great happiness in his life to have seen the wonderful circus of Korea.

He further said:

"I've come to you, as my emotion and conscience did not allow me to go home and have a sleep now.

"The circus of no nation can be a match for Korea's.

"Touring many countries, I've seen quite a few acrobatic shows. But none of them was so distinguished, refined and harmonized all alike as Korean circus in content, style and skill.

"Korean circus is a most beautiful and dynamic art, an art throbbing with life and struggle, pure sentiments and laughter, and optimism blended together."

An old man past seventy said:

"I've seen many circus shows till my age of seventy. But it is the first time for me to see such beautiful and gay show. Old as I am, I felt myself on the wing.

"It is the real art. An art should make people noblehearted and feel young and give them strength and confidence, the joy and merriment of life. The fascinating and optimistic show of the Korean artists cleared the sky over Paris where it drizzles every other day and brightened the faces and minds of the Parisians, too."

M'Bow, Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), said after watching the show of the Pyongyang Circus at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris:

"This hall had never been so much animated as today since UNESCO came into being. Today is a big jubilee and fete for UNESCO. I'm heartily thankful for this wonderful and enchanting acrobatic show.

"This evening at UNESCO is, indeed, an evening of the culture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Each number being original and charming, it cannot be described in one word. Korean circus excels all."

Gaston Plissonnier, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France, said:

"What a wonderful circus it is! Many of our comrades who had seen it before said that Korean circus was unique and enchanting. This praise was not unfounded.

"It is really a beautiful and unique show and a circus of high standard. The warm sentiments shown by the Korean artists to us are a token of the deep friendship linking the two Parties, the Communist Party of France and the Workers' Party of Korea, I think.

"I wish respected Comrade Kim Il Sung greater success in his noble work and wish him good health and a long life."

"Korean Circus Is an Art Faithfully Serving the People"

A lawyer said:

"Korean circus is the art which values human dignity and faithfully serves the people. I have deeply realized that there can be a true art and genuine happiness only in such country as Korea that treasures the people and protects them."

A teacher of a normal college in Paris said:

"In over 20 pieces of the program I saw today I found a jewel-like and solemn epic giving prowess and resourcefulness to the spectators.

"Especially your intermezzo made me think much.

"The intermezzo popular in Western countries is nothing but a burlesque staged by buffoons in strange attire just to incur laughter.

"The Korean acrobats who performed intermezzo are all talented. They clearly represented the talent and wisdom of the people through humorous performance.

"Korean circus is fundamentally different from the Western circus in the stand and view on man, I guess. Korean circus is, indeed, popular."

"L'Humanité" in its review titled "Korean Circus" said:

"Spectators are simply enchanted by the spectacular Korean circus show for its colourful and peculiar program. The agility, gracefulness, energy and optimism are characteristic of Pyongyang Circus."

"Le Monde" said:

"Every circus piece instills strength and courage into the spectators. It is, indeed, an elegant, pure and fascinating circus.

"Korean circus pleases the spectators and wins their high acclamation for the greatest enthusiasm of its performers."

The newspaper "Le Quotidien de Paris" in a review entitled "Ecstasy" said:

"It is too poor an expression to call this show a circus.

"The show evokes the spectators' admiration from its start to its end. Korean circus is, indeed, a peculiar art presentation."

Noting that "it is easy to watch circus as fascinating and mysterious as a fairies' world but it is very difficult to find proper words for it", the paper continued: "One can just say the show was enchanting from its beginning to its end."

The paper "France Soir" pointed out that Korean circus is deeply loved by the people and very popular among them. It praised the acrobatic show as "a unique art brimful with courage and energy."

"Even the words as beautiful as flowers are not proper for each piece of this circus program," the paper noted.

The newspaper "La Croix" in an article entitled "Unusually Peculiar Korean Circus" said:

"Skill baffling description and beauty and cheerfulness are in perfect harmony in Korean circus. It is the acme of ecstasy and energy.

"Korean circus is a unique one fundamentally different from that of other countries.

"After watching the Korean circus show spectators tried their best to find proper words for it. But in vain.

"The skill of Korean acrobats baffles human imagination.

"Acrobats in the Western world should draw a serious lesson and follow the example of Korean circus."

LE FIGARO

«SANS LA LIBERTÉ DE BLAMER, IL N'EST PAS D'ÉLOGE FLATTEUR.» BEAUMARCHAIS

CIRQUE

Poésie de l'acrobatie coréenne

Paul Carrière

↑ Pyongyang Circus demonstrates the great vitality of the Juche-based acrobatic art. Its performances are extensively reported by French publications

→ A poster on our Juche-oriented circus appearing in French publications

CC, DFRF Issues Statement

We express the hope that the governments, democratic organizations and progressive peoples of all countries will more vehemently denounce the south Korean authorities' splitting act to create "two Koreas" and voice as ever firm solidarity for the just cause of our people to realize the four-point national salvation proposal.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland said this in a statement issued on January 24 in connection with the lapse of one year since a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations was held in Pyongyang and a letter containing the national salvation proposal sent to political parties, public organizations and people of all walks of life in south Korea and compatriots overseas.

In the letter we put forward the new four-point national salvation proposal on realizing great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south, easing tension between the north and south and removing the danger of a nuclear war, eliminating the source of discord within the nation and creating an atmosphere of great national unity, and convening a north-south political consultative conference, the statement pointed out.

Noting that this national salvation proposal found an active response as soon as it was made public, the statement said: the entire Korean people at home and abroad wholeheartedly welcomed and supported the four-point proposal and waged a tireless struggle for its materialization and the governments, democratic organizations and progressive peoples of all countries expressed unanimous sympathy with our national salvation proposal and lifted up their voices in demand of its realization.

But, due to the manoeuvres of the south Korean rulers seeking confrontation between the north and the south and persisting in a "two Koreas" policy, none of our patriotic initiatives has been realized so far though one year has passed, the statement noted.

It went on:

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique set the permanent national split as the supreme goal and are noisily talking about the impossibility of reunification and the advantage of split and persisting in "simultaneous UN membership" and "cross recognition" to create "two Koreas" through despicable reliance upon outside forces.

Goings-on in the past year eloquently show who wants great unity of the nation and who wants confrontation within the nation, who wants peace and who seeks a war in our country.

The CC of the DFRF bitterly denounces, in the name of the entire Korean people, the unpardonable criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have obstructed the realization of our fair and aboveboard national salvation proposal, tried to create "two Koreas" and aggravated tension.

The Pak Jung Hi group must renounce the "two Koreas" policy which no one of our people wants and step down without delay from power, bearing the responsibility for all its criminal acts against the nation.

LETTER

OF Council of Former S. Korean Politicians in the North For the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification

TO S. Korean Political Parties, Groups and Personages Of All Circles

The Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification sent a letter on January 26 to the political parties, groups and personages of all circles in south Korea, appealing to them to hold high the banner of alliance with communism and national salvation and rise as one in carrying through the national historic cause of reunification.

The Council, formed with former members of the south Korean puppet national assembly and political and public figures who came to the northern half of the Republic in 1950 to find a road of rebirth, sent the letter on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Joint Meeting of Political Parties and Public Organizations of the DPRK held in Pyongyang last year calling for uniting the patriotic forces in the north and the south to prevent a permanent national split and achieve national reunification.

The letter stressed:

Anti-communism is a stumbling block to national reunification and the breeding ground of "two Koreas". Anti-communism which consists with national split is by no means compatible with national reunification.

He who wants a reunified country, not its division into two, must do away with anti-communism in south Korea.

An alliance with communism is the stance of love for the country and the stand of love for the nation to achieve national reunification with the united strength of the whole nation, while admitting but transcending the differences of the ideas and systems existing within the nation.

A solemn review of life we have lived on the road of an alliance with communism, breaking away from anti-communism long ago, teaches that an alliance with the communists leads precisely to national reunification and to the bright future of national prosperity.

If we unite, transcending the difference in ideas and ideal, we can reunify the country. But if we antagonize ourselves to each other, we cannot avert split nor can we prevent south Korea from being reduced to a permanent colony of the United States and Japan.

This is why we oppose anti-communism and call for an alliance with communism.

It is time not to hesitate but to decidedly realize an alliance with communism. It is time not to deplore the division but to achieve the reunification unfailingly.

In order to realize an alliance with communism, it is necessary, first of all, to crush both domestic and foreign reactionaries standing in the way of this alliance.

The political parties, groups and personages of all circles in south Korea must oppose the US aggressive war policy and splitting manoeuvres stepped up under the slogan of anti-communism, take up the strong demand for the withdrawal of US troops and devote themselves to the work for putting an end to the Pak Jung Hi group's anti-communist policy, abolishing the "Anti-Communist Law" and the "National Security Law" and laying a new political groundwork for an alliance with communism.

We ardently appeal to the political parties, groups and personages of all circles in south Korea to make their utmost efforts for the institution of a North-South Confederation, the fine stage of alliance with communism which will adorn the history of national reunification, and the establishment of a Confederal Government of the whole nation.

Saying that in order to achieve reunification through an alliance with communism, a North-South Political Consultative Conference should be convened, the letter noted:

We hope that all personages in south Korea will make efforts to convene the said Conference consisting of representatives of political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in the north and the south and concert their efforts for the great cause of reunification and national salvation.

S. Korean Countryside
DEVASTATION

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Alongside the bankruptcy of industry, the south Korean rural economy has also been utterly devastated."

Because of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's policy for harsh extortion of the countryside and their manoeuvres for militarization of the economy, south Korea's agriculture has been totally ravaged.

Even according to the watered-down statistics released by the puppet authorities, grain production decreased by 600,000 tons in 1973 compared with 1970 and by 570,000 tons in 1974 as against the previous year.

The grain yield of last year fell off by 1,800,000 tons in comparison with the normal harvest owing to the severe drought and flood resulting from the adverse weather conditions and the damages by blight and harmful insects.

A south Korean publication reported:

"The farmland of south Korea that remains defenceless before nature is going to waste. As far as farming is concerned, it has recorded the worst-ever crop."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are trying to hoodwink the people, making believe that the crop failure was "affected by natural conditions".

But such wretched harvest is not due to any "natural calamity". It is entirely traceable to the anti-popular agricultural policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

A graphic proof of this is furnished by the fact that the northern half of the Republic, one half of the territory, reaps a bumper crop every year cushioning the severe effect of the cold front and particularly last year its grain output registered an all-time high unparalleled in history.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are feverish in militarizing the economy and preparing war at the expense of agriculture and through exploitation of the broad sections of the people including peasants. They allotted 70-80 per cent of the "budget" to direct and indirect military expenditures, little interested in making investments in the rural areas.

In the "budget" of the puppet clique the investments in the fields of agriculture and fisheries dropped year by year. Whereas the amount of invested funds accounted for 21.1 per cent in 1962, it dwindled to 5.7 per cent in 1975, 4.6 per cent in 1976 and 4.3 per cent in 1977. This year the total expenditure of the "budget" is 22.5 per cent more than last year, but the outlay for the rural areas is 1,647 million *won* less than last year.

Such being the case, the introduction of irrigation in agriculture and the undertaking of afforestation and water conservancy projects have been utterly neglected and even the existing irrigation facilities have been severely destroyed for the building of military bases and military roads.

In south Korea today 80 per cent or more of the rivers have no banks and three million *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) of forests remain devastated.

Seventy per cent of the rice-fields are rain-dependent or poorly watered and so the prevention of damage from drought and flood is impossible.

This deplorable situation brought serious consequences in south Korea's agriculture last year.

Above all, the farming of wheat and barley came a cropper, unable to withstand "the severest cold and longest spell of wintertime dry weather in 50 years". Their output showed a cutback of 850,000 tons—half of the average year results.

Rice farming, too, suffered a fatal blow.

As of the end of June when the rice transplanting season passed, young rice plants were not transplanted for lack of water on 360,000 *chongbo* of paddies, or 30 per cent of the total area under rice cultivation. Even after rice seedlings were barely transplanted, 370,000 *chongbo* of paddy fields were hit by drought.

Due to the flood caused in the wake of the dry season, large tracts of farmland were washed away, much harm was done to crops and, what was still worse, damages by noxious insects were unpreventable.

According to south Korean publications, as of mid-August last year insect pests caused damages to rice crops which covered 627,000 *chongbo*, or more than half of the total paddy fields. This alone, it is said, brought a reduction of over 400,000 tons in grain yield.

The ravage of south Korean agriculture is also linked with the shrinkage of farmland by the expansion of military establishments, increase of the numerical strength of the puppet army, pressganging of rural inhabitants into military service, backward farming technique, preservation of the relations of feudal exploitation in the countryside, deterioration of the rural economy and so forth.

Some facts mentioned above suffice to show that the total devastation of agriculture and the annual repetition of bad crop in south Korea originate not in any "natural disaster" but in the reactionary agricultural policy of the puppet clique.

That is why today the south Korean peasants fight on against the puppet ruling circles, reproachingly saying "We go to ruin because of Yushin. The Yusin dictatorship makes a mess of both administration and farming. The Yusin regime has to resign for the people to subsist".

Li Jip

Farm land runs dry and rice plants wither away... Cracked paddy-fields present a picture strikingly similar to the back of tortoise. The reservoirs in the Honam flat area, once a grain-producing centre, are dried up.

Laying themselves down flat on the fields of wilderness, peasants pray fervently for rain. The cries of people cursing the misrule of the present rulers are heard across the land. A strong feeling of resistance to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique flames out from the hearts of people excited by anger.

An Act Aggravating Tension

The United States newly shipped into south Korea 8 "F-15 Eagle" fighter planes on January 22, according to a report.

A spokesman of the US tactical air force command announced that these planes were deployed in south Korea for military operations designed to give military personnel under his command a "special training" suited to the topographical conditions there.

Another report says that 10 "F-111" fighter bombers with folding wings will be brought into south Korea for a military operational exercise which will be staged between March 1 and 22.

There is also a report that some tactical combat flying corps based in the US mainland will be deployed in the air force bases of south Korea.

At a time when not only the Korean people but also the peace lovers the world over and fair public opinion at home and abroad are calling for the immediate pullout of foreign troops from south Korea for peace in Korea and her reunification, the United States is introducing a large number of armed forces into south Korea in succession from the outset of the year. This cannot be construed otherwise than an act endangering peace very much.

This is aimed to threaten us, encourage the south Korean puppets stricken with a war fever, key up tension in our country and keep laying obstacles in the way of peaceful reunification.

We are following such developments with heightened vigilance.

Introduction of new combat materials into south Korea and repeated war exercises by the United States are hardly thinkable apart from its policy of military assistance to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the plan of the Pak Jung Hi-ites for war preparations.

These days the United States is trying to increase the number of its military planes in south Korea to 72 and to give more military "aid" to the puppets, saying that it will observe its "security commitment" for the south Korean puppets.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are increasing their armed forces, reinforcing their equipment with weapons and combat materials supplied by the imperialists and staging military exercises almost every day. On the other hand, they have gone so far as to advocate that "unification is impossible" and "split is beneficial", opposing the withdrawal of foreign troops.

These criminal and shameless acts on the part of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are possible only with the military support of outside forces.

An end must be put at once to the dangerous act of the United States coiling up tension.

Ryu Chol

Harsh Plunder

TOUCHING on the living conditions of the toiling people in south Korea the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Economic bankruptcy and cruel exploitation by the landlords and comprador capitalists have reduced the working people to a state of indescribable misery."

The south Korean peasants are in utter destitution owing to successive crop failures. But the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, paying no heed to this, are further intensifying their plunder of peasants.

Now they have set the goal of "purchasing" the autumn grain of last year at 11.5 million *som* (one *som* is 4.9629 bushels) or over 4 million *som* greater than the year before last and are on the rampage to rob the peasants of their grain at low price.

Even according to the data made public by the puppets, the purchasing price of a bag of rice is only 26,000 *won* whereas the cost of production is more than 35,000 *won* per rice-bag and that of sweet potato per bag is 460 *won* lower than the production expenses.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique buy grain on credit even without payment of its purchasing price, thus grinding down the peasants additionally.

In North Cholla Province alone, they concocted a sinister plot to expropriate 1.86 million *som* of rice under the name of "purchase" and took away 1.004 million *som* of rice on credit after signing chits.

The peasants who are hard up for money are compelled to sell the chits to profiteers at the price 850-1,570 *won* less than the face-value per *som* of rice.

Meanwhile, the Pak Jung Hi puppets are stepping up exploitation by usury through the "Agricultural Association", their tool for extortion of the peasants.

Before the farming season last year, they raised the prices of small farming tools by 27-100 per cent and sold off urea fertilizer priced 62,000 *won* per ton at 122,000 *won* and ammonium sulphate fertilizer worth 20,473 *won* per ton at nearly 100,000 *won* or 4 times greater than the normal price.

This obliges the peasants to borrow money at high interest. The puppets try to empty the purse of the peasants to the last penny by augmenting the interest on the loan.

For instance, in Myongju county, south Korean Kangwon Province, they saddled 260 million *won* of interest upon the peasants. And in an attempt to take them away they are now getting the "collection teams" into action, bringing peasants to the court or seizing their properties.

Besides, they impose more than 80 kinds of exacting levies including the "farm land tax" upon the peasants and markedly increase the amount of taxes year after year to bleed the peasants white.

Speaking of the "inhabitants tax", a variant of the "poll-tax"—one of the mediaeval taxes—they increased it by 233 per cent in 1977 as compared with the previous year.

Today the south Korean peasants have been reduced to debt-slaves who cannot clear off their debts even though they sell out all the crops they reap a year. The amount of debts per peasant household is now 100,000 *won* on an average.

The result is that peasants giving up farming is on the sharp increase in number.

In recent three years two million peasants flocked to towns in quest of means of living.

According to statistics, the population of Pusan swelled 2.1 times between 1960 and 1976 and more than half of the increased number turned out to be land-deserting peasants and in Seoul 80 per cent of the dwellers in Chonggyechon and other slum quarters were also uprooted peasants.

The miserable state of the south Korean peasants caused by harsh exploitation is diametrically opposed to the happy life of the farmers in the northern half of the Republic who attained the goal of 8.5 million tons of grain production last year through the introduction of the Juche-based methods of farming created by the great leader and with huge state investments and assistance from all people and now sum up their brilliant results with high pride.

This is entirely because of the misrule of traitor Pak Jung Hi who is indifferent to the living of the peasantry and only seeks to remain long in power and live in honour and wealth.

Cho Son Won

Workers drudge from dawn till dark, carrying loads for hire. But the rewards can hardly afford even the simplest fare. How can they support their families?

RESISTANCE

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The south Korean people demand the freedom and the right to live; above all, they call for the urgent solution of the problem of their livelihood. As long as this fundamental problem remains unsolved, the people's struggle will continue and further expand."

When the struggle of the people of all strata against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for national reunification is gaining momentum in south Korea, the struggle of the peasants for existence, a struggle for urgent solution of the problem of their deteriorated livelihood, is going on with intensity.

Particularly noteworthy in the peasants' struggle is the struggle against the plunder of land by the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits and their moves for devastation of the countryside.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, regardless of peasants' life, requisitioned large tracts of farmland against their will and are using them in building military establishments, expressways and munitions plants, forming "industrial centres" and in setting up gay quarters for privileged circles and "tourists". They deprived the peasants of 4,700,000 *pyong* of paddy and non-paddy fields for military purpose in the Ulsan area, South Kyongsang Province, alone, some time ago and are planning to requisition over 550,000 *pyong* of land there for the building of the so-called "industrial centre".

Enraged at such manoeuvres of the puppet bandits the peasants collectively protest against them, denouncing their shameless acts.

To name a few, 2,000 or more peasants of a village in Kyonggi Province lodged collective protests with the ministry of construction of the puppet government and the Kyonggi provincial administration office, and peasants in the Ulsan area, South Kyongsang Province, swarmed to the puppet Ulsan city office and protested against its authorities.

The south Korean people are also putting up a vigorous struggle against all sorts of vicious extortion by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The peasants in North Cholla Province exposed the fact that the puppet clique have not paid a penny to the peasants after taking away more than 738,000 *som* of rice under the name of "purchase" and they strongly demanded prompt payment of the money and a stop to such "purchase" at low price less than production cost.

The peasants in South Cholla Province, among them those in Hwasun county of this province, protested to the Pak Jung Hi puppet thugs against their scheme to rob them of an exorbitant sum through what they call a "fund collection" campaign after fleecing them of what remained of their harvest under the pretext of "purchase". Above 8,400 peasants in Sungju and Ryochon counties, South Cholla Province, rapped at the crime of the puppets who plundered them of leaf tobacco on the plea of "buying goods on credit".

Similar struggles are afoot in all rural villages of south Korea.

The south Korean peasants are struck with dismay, finding it hard to rub on from hand to mouth, due to the repeated bad crops every year, and they are fighting for the improvement of farming conditions and against the reactionary agricultural policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

As long as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique continue to extort and devastate the south Korean countryside and the peasants there are not guaranteed the right to existence and freedom and living conditions, the latter's struggle will go on, further gaining in scope.

Yun Hae Ik

Demand Release of Detainees and Freedom of Speech

Set Free All Political Offenders

South Korean personages opposed to the "government" and their families made a statement in Seoul on December 26 last year.

Expressing opposition to the present political system of south Korea where people are subjected to repression only because they demand democracy and human rights, the statement called for unconditional discharge of all the personages behind bars.

Referring to the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party" faked up by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the crafty plot they hatched following it and to the handling of the matter of Kim Dae Jung, former south Korean "presidential" candidate, it again claimed unconditional and prompt release of all the arrested.

Meanwhile, south Korean religious men and families of political offenders, 1,200 in all, held a gathering and demonstration in Seoul on January 16 in demand of the discharge of all the imprisoned political offenders.

Guarantee Freedom Of Speech

The "Tong-a Committee of Struggle for Defence of Free Press" and the "Choson Committee of Struggle for Defence of Free Press"—embattled organizations of journalists fired out of the newspapers "Tong-a Ilbo" and "Choson Ilbo" in 1975—made public a "declaration of the press for democracy and nation" in joint name on December 30 last year.

The declaration said: Freedom to the people and reunification to the nation—this is an inexorable demand of the present time and the direction of history which no one can resist. It added: We reject all that is designed to cool off the ardent wish for reunification.

It objected to the press which distorts the fact to make it appear as if there were a politics which does not exist, there were the economy which does not exist and there were a culture which does not exist. A large number of people, it noted, are now suppressed, plundered and rejected at the hand of the ruling quarters.

It continued: The democratic press must be the press for the masses, by the masses and of the masses which shares pains with the people.

This is why we refuse to be the press of a handful of rulers.

There are a limit to the system or power. But the people and the nation are eternal. We regard it as our supreme task to turn the press into the one for the eternal people and the nation, that is, the press for democracy and the nation.

The free press is an eternal task to be put in practice by us.

Accordingly, we declare that we will fight forever. We are convinced that we will triumph for good.

After the declaration, the said two committees issued articles respectively on January 1 manifesting their determination to resolutely fight on for the freedom of speech and for justice in the New Year, too.

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT—PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

The non-aligned movement is a mighty, anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our era and a power source providing the energy to push forward the wheel of history.

The non-alignment has an exuberant vitality, because it reflects the trend in the developments of our times and the demand of the popular masses.

Ours is an age of independence, a new historical era, fundamentally different from the previous one. The world's people advocate independence. They advance towards autonomy and self-support. This has become the trend of our era that no force can check.

The non-alignment is powerful, because it reflects this demand and trend of our times, an age of independence.

This can be explained by the fact that it is a movement for independence and an independent movement in its nature.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The non-alignment movement demands that every country maintain independence. Independence is the soul of a country and its people."

As independence is a soul to a man, so it is to a country and its people. A country devoid of independence cannot be called a genuine independent state.

That is why the non-aligned countries fought against imperialist domination and oppression and for national sovereignty in the past and are now making every endeavour to carve out their destinies for themselves on their own responsibility.

The ideas and objectives of the non-alignment are in accord with the trend in the developments of our era and with the desire of the broad sections of the people the world over for sovereignty and independence.

Herein lie the great vitality and impact of the non-alignment and this is the very factor which contributes to maintaining a clean slate.

Today the non-aligned countries are confronted with an important task of realizing the revolutionary cause of anti-imperialism and independence. To this end the peoples in these countries are striving to consolidate the already attained national independence, firmly defend the country's sovereignty and build an independent national economy and national culture.

At the same time, they, in unity with the progressive people the world over, are launching a joint struggle against the imperialist policies of intervention and war and all forms of domination and plunder.

All dominationist forces including imperialism and colonialism are stepping up their intervention and penetration into the non-aligned countries and are trying their hardest to disintegrate and stamp out this movement from within in an attempt to maintain their political, economic and military interest and spheres of influence and control and plunder as many a thing as possible.

Under these circumstances, strengthening the unity of the non-aligned countries is a guarantee for the successful foiling of the interference of the imperialists and other dominationist forces in other country's domestic affairs and their divisive and undermining activities and for the further expansion and development of the non-aligned movement.

For the non-aligned countries to adhere to independence is a powerful lever with which to frustrate all forms of divisive, undermining and predatory machinations of the dominationist forces and a key to the successful building of a new society.

And the maintenance of independence forms the basis of developing the relations among the countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect.

While firmly uniting and cooperating with each other on the basis of independence, the non-aligned countries today are making joint efforts for consolidating the national independence and sovereignty and promoting the building of a new society, and are exerting themselves to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one.

Our country is a member-state of the non-alignment. The government of our Republic is pursuing an independent foreign policy with the immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the only guiding principle.

The government of our Republic holds fast to independence and respects other's independence. Our independent foreign policy fully conforms with the demand and aspiration of our people who want to enjoy an independent and creative life. It entirely accords with the common desire of all the non-aligned countries for building a new, independent, peaceful and prospering world without interference and domination. Accordingly, the independent foreign policy of the government of our Republic and the independent stand of our people enlist wide support from the non-aligned countries as days go by.

The solidarity and cooperation between our country and the non-aligned countries are stable, because they are based on independence.

Our people will as ever make every possible effort to realize the lofty ideas and objectives of the non-aligned movement in firm unity with all the non-aligned countries under the uplifted banner of independence.

Kim Hi Yong

In Tanzania

Idea of "Arusha Declaration" In Bloom

The "Arusha Declaration" which put up the revolutionary slogans "socialism" and "self-reliance" was issued in Tanzania on February 5, 1967, 11 years ago.

The publication of the "Arusha Declaration" was a new historical turning-point in the struggle of the Tanzanian people to develop the national economy and create a new life with their own strength and natural resources.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out in his message of greetings to the Tanzanian President:

"After the founding of the United Republic of Tanzania the Tanzanian people under the correct leadership of Your Excellency President made great progress in the struggle to realize the socialist idea put forward by the 'Arusha Declaration'."

The Tanzanian government purged colonialists of state bodies and banished "peace corps", guide for imperialist aggression. In accordance with the idea of the "Arusha Declaration" the government reorganized the national economy and is developing it by enhancing the role of state sectors. Thanks to governmental measures small-scale industry is in rapid progress throughout the country. In 1974 more than 160 small-scale industrial establishments were set up in Arusha Province alone.

In agriculture, too, the after-effects of colonial rule were liquidated and many state farms and "socialist rural communities" organized. Thus agriculture made further development.

In the 1976-1977 agricultural year period the output of coffee, major crop in Tanzania, reached 54,000 tons.

Successes have been attained also in education, culture and public health services.

The government and people of Tanzania pursue the policy of non-alignment and actively support our people's cause of independent national reunification. The Tanzanian government flatly refused the entry into Tanzania of south Korean puppets who had sought to attend the Sixth Congress of the World Federation of Lutherans in June last year. This is a clear expression of trust in our people.

The Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Tanzanian people who are advancing vigorously along the path indicated by the "Arusha Declaration" and wish them greater victory in their future struggle.

Kim Gyong Hui

Tanzanian textile workers strive to produce more fabrics

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